



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

stationary. This fact is justly considered as favoring the hopeful impression generally entertained that conditions at present at Palermo do not favor a wide extension of the disease. In the year 1837 cholera at Palermo killed about 25,000 people in two months. At that time water was distributed in the city in the most insanitary ways. At present the chief supply of water to Palermo leaves little to be desired. The suspension of accessory water supplies of a suspicious nature was followed rapidly by a diminution in the intensity which marked the outbreak of cholera at Palermo this year.

The week covered by this report is the customary period for the celebration of the feast of Santa Rosalia, the patron saint of Palermo. With a view to avoiding the gathering of crowds, the usual festivities are to be dispensed with this year.

*Smallpox.*—Reports from the municipal health office give 11 cases of smallpox, with 8 deaths, at Palermo during the week ended July 15, 1911.

*Week ended July 15, 1911.*

#### VESSELS INSPECTED.

| Date.   | Names of ships. | Destination.  | Steerage passengers inspected. | Pieces of baggage— |              |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
|         |                 |               |                                | Inspected.         | Disinfected. |
| July 12 | Oceania.....    | New York..... | 50                             | 80                 | 150          |
| July 15 | Berlin.....     | do.....       | 138                            | 151                | 175          |
|         | Total.....      |               | 188                            | 231                | 325          |

#### REJECTIONS RECOMMENDED.

| Date.   | Names of ships. | Trachoma. | Suspected trachoma. | Other causes. | Total. |
|---------|-----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------|--------|
| July 12 | Oceania.....    | 4         | 2                   |               | 6      |
| July 15 | Berlin.....     | 5         | 2                   | 2             | 9      |

Dr. Eager further reported:

The steamship *Venezia* sailed July 30 direct for New York with 155 steerage passengers.

#### MEXICO.

##### SAN JUAN, TABASCO—Epidemic Smallpox.

Acting Asst. Surg. Eaves, at Frontera, reports July 8 the prevalence of epidemic smallpox at San Juan, the capital of the State of Tabasco.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

##### Examination of Rats for Plague Infection.

The following information was taken from the bulletins issued by the department of public health of New Zealand:

During the three weeks ended June 17, 179 rats were examined for plague infection. Of this number 9 rats were found infected.

The last case of human plague was reported May 8. The last plague-infected rat was found May 31.